GRAND OPERA HOUSE-"Ahmed." OLYMPIC THEATER.-Variety Entertainment. PARK THRATER .- " DAVY Crockett." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS -Birch and Wambold. UNION SQUARE THEATER -" Toe Two Orphans." WAILACE'S THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8: "The Shaugh-raun," Dion Bouct. ault.

Church of the Ascension.—Annual Meeting P. E. Church Missionary Society. FRIENDS MEETING-HOUSE .- Lecture. Aaron M. Powell. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART .- Paintings, Statuary,

ROBINSON HALL -Indian Life and Customs. STEINWAY HALL -Oratorio of "Samson."

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LEGAL CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW IN LATEST HAS PAID OVER TWENTY THOUSAND CLAIMS STAMMERING CURED by BATES's patent ap-

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GALVESTON, TEXAL-"We inclose report of a late fire in which were two HERRINGS PAYES. The Boss Safe was a folding-door one; cor tents were not injured. The other, belonging to Charles Jordan, fer from the upper story and was exposed to intense heat; the contents were well preserved."-[From letter of H. Hinnon & Co.

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THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

The large figures indicate the days of the month: -the small ones the days of the year.							
	Sun.	Mon.	Tue	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Bat
March	7 66 14 73 21 90	15 74 22 81	2 61 9 68 16 75 22 82 30 89		4 63 11 70 18 77 25 84	5 64 12 71 19 78 26 85	20 79 27 86

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET

have informed Don Carlos that the country is exbausted. == The Carlist and Alfonsist troops are fraternizing. —— The Italian Government will give limited assistance to Italians desirous of exhibiting goods at the Pulladelphia Exhibition. —— There is to be a Catholic Conference at Fulla on Tuesday.

At a large meeting in Syracuse, the action of the Gov ernor in regard to Canal Reform was enthusiastically approved. — The members of the Schuylkill Haven Branch of the Miners' and Luberers' Benevolent Associstion, connected with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, have renounced allegiance to that The Ashland Savings Bank, at Ashland, Schuylkil County, Penn., has suspended payments. - A flood is expected soon on both the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River. Precautions have been taken to render the damage as light as possible.

Baster was celebrated by the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. A German bartender in the Teuth Ward was fatally stabled. A well-planned attempt to rob the Long Island Savings Bank failed. A Catholic Committee had been appointed to confer with the Board of Education in regard to combining the parochial and the public schools. ---- Thermome ter, 36°, 40°, 33°. — Gold, 116‡, 116‡, 116‡, Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close, 86 1-10.

Owing to the constantly-increasing circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE we find it more difficult than usual, and indeed generally impossible, to furnish back numbers. Readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Beecher Trial can have THE DAILY sent by mail (postage paid) for \$1 a month.

All along the Susquehanna the people are awaiting the flood which will be the almost satisfied that it ought to have been. All

On the Delaware, too, there is renewed anxiety and alarm. In either case the suspense cannot be of much longer duration, and within the next twenty-four hours the crisis may be passed.

The Mexican border is not so peaceable as a rule that the news of hostilities between Mexicans and Texans should occasion serious alarm: nor does the fact that a party of United States Senators are going to take a trip along the Mexican coast in a Government vessel, and at Government expense, indicate anything like real war.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization is reported to have enjoyed a rare joke at its last meeting. Assemblyman Waehner protested against the monopoly of the Committee in the distribution of patronage. This mild attempt at protest or dictation, based on the allegation that the Assemblymen, Senators, and Aldermen are better known than the members of the Committee, only "created some 'amusement," as the report says, and did not cause a "change in the rules of patronage."

The deep feeling that has been aroused throughout the State by the exposure of fraud in the management of work on the canals is shown by the spirit of the meeting on Saturday at Syracuse. Citizens of both political parties united in denouncing dishonest officials and contractors, and in supporting the Governor's suggestions for reform. The voice of this city will be heard in public meeting this week, and other cities and towns will be likely to follow the prompt example of Syra-

A letter in another column from a correspondent engaged in active business gives some illustrations of the losses to which business men are subjected by the operations of the speculators in the Gold Room. We fully agree with our correspondent that so long as our currency remains on its present basis there will at times be inducements to speculate in gold, and where there are inducements to speculate in any article there will inevitably be speculators. As a general thing, speculators are not over-scrupulous, and it is useless to expect them to act solely with reference to the general good.

The rumors of fraud in connection with the building of the new Post-Office in Boston may or may not be true, but the news is of a kind we have been long expecting. The expensive public buildings now in course of erection all over the country, at extravagant cost to the General Government, in too many cases wear the air of asylums for the maintenance of pets of the Administration and the distribution of patronage to laboring men who vote with the dominant party. The general management of these great improvements has not been such as to win the favor of the public, and the mystery shrouding the immense appropriations and frequent supplementary appropriations gives fresh color to suspicion. It is to be hoped that there will be a thorough investigation in this Boston case.

When it was first proposed that there should be a combination of the Catholic Parochial schools with the public schools of the city, it was doubted by many whether the proposition was seriously made. But any such doubt is dissipated by the action of Vicar-General Quinn in appointing an able and representative committee to confer with the Board of Education on the subject. This gives the plan of the Catholics the stamp of authority, and a conference between the Board and the Committee will probably be held during the current week. A fair statement of the position of the Catholics will be found on another page. It would seem that the parties to the conference are not very likely to agree upon a plan of combination, but it will be generally admitted that the Board is right in giving the petitioners a respectful and thoughtful hearing. We shall hear a good many hard word from either side before the contest is over.

The peculiar system of awarding contracts, which finds favor with the Interior Department at the expense of the Treasury of the United States, is further illustrated in Washington letters printed on another page. It seems impossible to explain the facts therein stated, as to the recent award for beef, on any other hypothesis than that of corrupt purposes on the part of the persons who are supposed to represent the Government in such matters. We hope the facts brought to light by our correspondent are not lost upon members of the XLIVth Congress who intend to redeem their promises of retrenchment and reform. There is no more profitable field for Congressional investigation than that embraced under the general head of our Indian affairs. When the grip of the Indian Ring upon the Interior Department is loosened the ostensibly fair character of a good many officials may be spoiled, but the people will discover the whereabouts of an immense amount of stolen money.

THE LATEST CANAL BIDS. We present this morning the tables of a number of bids for canal contracts exhibited as recently as the 17th of the present month. The public will find them highly interesting. They show that the Ring with whose operations in past years we have been made familiar is still in full operation, and that the system of delusive bids and preposterous prices is as vigorous as ever. Seven years ago a committee of the Legislature reported: "There is a pecu-"liar and obvious infelicity in any one's un-"dertaking to perform a large amount of work for a small consideration. The con-"tractor who attempts this difficult achieve-"ment virtually confesses in the beginning "his purpose of making by indirection what " is sacrificed in the letter of his engagement." But in spite of this warning it will be seen that the practice has never been checked, and

is not likely to be until the present movement for reform reaches its culmination. The well-known name of D. Candce will attract attention in the tables we print this morning, and it will surprise no one who knows him to observe some very curious things in his bids. He submitted proposals for building 550 feet of vertical wall on the Glens Falls Feeder,-a piece of work estimated by the Engineer to cost \$2,300. Mr. Candee offered to do it for \$795, and obtained the contract. His price for the wall is low, but he charges a heavy sum for excavation, and according to all precedent that item ought to grow to enormous proportions. He has another small contract showing precisely the same discrepancies. He made a third on the same day to stop the leaks in the Giens Falls Feeder for \$7,629, although the Engineer's estimate of the cost was \$25,000. This contract, however, was annulled the following day, and we have only to glance at the prices to feel

names and the usual ridiculous rates. When contractor offers to furnish white oak timber for 10 cents per thousand feet-its actual cost being \$40 or \$50-or to excavate solid rock at 5 cents per cubic yard, it requires no great sagacity to infer that the proposal is not made

in good faith. We understand it is the intention of Canal Commissioner Thayer, to whose section these bids of March 17 belong, to hold the contractors to a rigid performance of their agreement. If this course could always be adopted, the Canal Ring would soon be ruined and we might have something like honest work. But Commissioner Thayer is deceived as to his own powers. Until the Ring is destroyed he cannot hold the contractors to the performance of their agreements. The law does indeed give him certain authority; but there is a higher power that overrules him, that controls the Legislature, usurps the functions of the Executive, and is supposed to own a part of the Judiciary. The Government of the State of New-York, for years past, has been the Canal Ring ; and if it is not broken now, we may rest assured that in spite of all Mr. Thayer and a few other honest officers can do the Ring contractors will finally get their price.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S OPINION

OF THE SINKING FUND. The more closely the nature and operations of Sinking Funds are looked into, the more useless and pernicious such contrivances will appear. In Mr. McCulloch's annual report on the operations of the Treasury for the year 1865, we find the following paragraph about the Sinking Fund, which strikes us as sound throughout:

The necessities of the Treasury have been such that a compliance with the requirements of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, for the creation of a Sinking Fand has been impracticable. As long as it is necessary for the Government to borrow money and to put its obligations on the market for sale, the purchase of these obligations for the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund would hardly be indictous. After the expiration of the present year the ncome of the Government will exceed its expenses, and it will then be practicable to carry into effect the provisions of the law. The Secretary is, however, of the opinion that the safe and simple way of sinking the National Debt is to apply directly to its payment the excess of receipts over expenditures. He therefore respectfully recommends that so much of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, as requires the application of coin to the purchase or payment of one per cent of the entire debt of the United States, to be set apart as a Sinking Fund, be repealed .- [Finance Report, 1865, page 37. It will not require much space to show that

a compliance with the law of 1862 is morally, if not physically, impossible. The Sinking Fund, by the terms of the existing law, increases at compound interest. The amount of coin interest annually to be set aside and employed in the purchase or redemption of bonds must accordingly double every twelve years, until the entire Public Debt is extinguished. Before the end of the century the Sinking Fund will call for over a hundred million dollars each year. Ex-Secretary Richardson, in his valuable compilation of the laws relating to the Public Debt and National banks, tells us that the Sinking Fund will extinguish the Debt on or about the year 1909. One dollar, invested at compound interest at six per cent, will more than quadruple in twenty-five years, and an annuity of one dollar, improved at compound interest at six per cent, will increase in twenty-five years to \$51 86, at the end of which period the annual contribution will have increased from one dollar to \$4 29. Without going further into the theory of compound interest, we think there are few persons credulous enough to believe either that the Public Debt will be extinguished in twenty-five years, or that the yearly rate of actual payment will go on increasing at compound interest. Unless the Debt really does decrease by the nominal sum annually contributed to the Sinking Fund, unless, in other words, the income of the Government does actually exceed its expendiindebtedness of this city has frightfully increased, but during all this time a Sinking Fund has been in operation. Of what earthly use has that Sinking Fund been to the city? If it has been productive of any effects whatever, beyond confusing the accounts, it has probably encouraged our citizens to look with too much complacency on the unlimited creation of fresh indebtedness, by deluding them with the false hope that in some way or other the bonds would finally be paid out of the Sinking Fund, without any increase of tax-

Within a fortnight Secretary Bristow has called in for redemption thirty million dollars of United States bonds, without a surplus of receipts over expenditures at all approaching that sum, and without any reasonable prospect of such a surplus. What will be the consequences? Most probably embarrassment to the Treasury, with the alternative offered to the Secretary of issuing fresh bonds and borrowing back his gold, or dispersing his coin balance and indefinitely postponing specie payments. Within twelve months another thirty and some odd millions of bonds must be called in for the Sinking Fund, and then, unless the revenues improve and the expenditures diminish, the Treasury must either borrow or go to protest. The estimated surplus revenue for the current year is less than ten millions, and it is obviously impossible to pay thirty millions of debt with only ten millions of net income.

Neither Mr. McCulloch nor ourselves can be justly charged with any lack of zeal for the speedy payment of the Public Debt, but experience is conclusive as to the fact that a Sinking Fund is completely powerless to pay anything without something substantial to pay with. For nearly two years our Treasury has had nothing but its moderate coin balance out of which to redeem bonds. Ex-Secretary Richardson succeeded in transforming about twenty-five millions of indebtedness from the shape of bonds to that of greenbacks, but in reality the National Government is as deeply in debt to-day as it was in September, 1873. There are excellent precedents for the repeal of the Sinking Fund provisions. Great Britain has abolished three or four Sinking Funds, and only seventeen years ago repealed a Sinking Fund Act. In 1855 a loan of \$80,000,000 was contracted on account of the Russian war, and it was enacted that until an equivalent amount of the funded debt had been paid off, \$5,000,000 should be annually advanced to the Sinking Fund Commissioners and invested at compound interest. The plain effect of this provision was that if Great Britain should find herself involved in a contest with any great power, or have to face any extraordinary expenditure before the loan of 1855 was paid off, or for any reason should find it impracticable, as we do now, to maintain a surplus revenue sufficient for the annual contribution, the Government would be compelled to borrow an equivalent sum. The Sinking Fund provision was accordinevitable result of the thaw now in progress. I through the biddings appear the familiar ingly repealed in 1858, the panic of 1857 hav-

ing made it "impracticable" to maintain the requisite surplus.

As a practical question, for the last twenty months the revenues of the Government, after deducting expenditures and interest on the Public Debt, have not been sufficient to maintain the Sinking Fund. We called attention to the impending default, and formally bade farewell to the Fund in THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 10, 1873, a few days before the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The last Congress, though it iucreased taxes ostensibly to keep up the Fund, miserably failed to make any satisfactory or adequate reduction of expenses. If we date the Sinking Fund from 1869, instead of from 1862, the present deficiency is forty-five million dollars, instead of thirty, for there is no authority whatever for making the debt reductions of 1869, 1870, and 1871 do duty as contributions to the Sinking Fund in 1874 and 1875. On the most liberal view of it, we have lived up to the law in only four years out of sun, the earth and a planet were most nearly

MR. LICK'S REVOCATION.

A great deal of interest was felt last Summer in the munificent deed of trust by which Mr. James Lick of San Francisco made over his enormous estate to trustees for public purposes. It was one of the most remarkable donations known in history. The donor had accumulated by the labor of his own hands and brain one of the greatest fortunes on the Pacific Coast. He had laid the foundations of his wealth in South America before the discovery of gold in California, and immediately on receiving the news of that event he had converted all his property into cash and had sailed for San Francisco Bay. There, with an intelligent courage and sagacity rare even among the race of pioneers, he had invested almost his entire capital in real estate. His quick eye saw the future city which was to arise upon those sandy hillocks, and block after block, where streets were not yet indicated, passed quietly into his hands. He kept almost everything he bought, occasionally selling small slices of his estate at an enormous profit, but generally choosing to build and lease rather than to part with the rapidly appreciating ground. In the growth of the city, everybody aided in doing his work. All the energy and industry of the Pacific Coast were cooperating with him to put up the price of his San Francisco lots. He grew immensely rich; and finally, discovering also that he was growing old, he determined to give up all his wealth to those who had assisted him in gaining it. He made a deed of trust, giving into the hands of a board of trustees consisting of some of the most prominent citizens of the State his entire property, with inconsiderable reservations. Among the purposes to which the trust was to be directed, were the erection of a great observatory, "finer than any in the world," the magnificent endowment of the Pioneer Society of California, an Historical Society, and the erection of certain monuments, one being to the author of "the Star Spangled " Banner."

This remarkable act of renunciation of course occasioned great remark and was usually classified with the other inordinate products of the California soil and climate. In a country where trees are as big as monuments, and the birds are said to roost in the branches of the violet, it was quite a matter of course that the millionaires should be capable of a self-sacrifice unparalleled in tradition. But Mr. Lick seems to have cared as little for the fame of his act, as for the criticism which would follow a revocation of it. In less than a year he has made up his mind with great clearness on several points and has not hesitated to act upon his sober second thought. He has come to the conclusion that he had not done justice to his relatives, and that he can himself carry out his purposes more satisfactorily than the Board of his selection can transparent juggle. In the last ten years the not so nearly spent as he thought, when he hastened to unload from his tired shoulders the burden of his wealth. He therefore filed in the Recorder's office of San Francisco, on Saturday last, a revocation of the celebrated deed of trust. He confirms all the steps hitherto taken by the trustees, and this may indicate that he proposes to carry out by himself the designs fully set forth in the revoked instrument. But however this may be, he has once more taken possession of his estate, and will for the present be his own administrator.

Perhaps he has learned something in this year of premature immortality as to the best way to do good to the public. Pailip of Spain. after he had abdicated, and observed in retirement the reign and death of his successor, came back to the throne doubtless with larger views of kingcraft than before. Very few millionaires have ever had so good a chance as Mr. Lick to see how it pays to die and leave their estates to public uses. He has evidently not listened much to the people who gave unintelligent praise to his princely gift; it remains to be seen if he has paid any attention to those who must have judiciously criticised it. His reasons for resuming control of his property are natural and proper. It might easily turn out that California has gained greatly by Mr. Lick's resuming the care of his own affairs and the free and unembarrassed execution of his own munificent plans.

OLD BELIEFS IN NEW GARB.

In giving advice respecting a scientific library, a Yale professor recently made the remark, "Works on the natural sciences, and especially text-books, are antiquated by the time the first edition is sold." The rapid accumulation of new data, and the changes in the theories of science, conspire to reduce the value of this class of works almost from their birth. The chemistries of a quarter of a century ago are now almost useless. In nearly the whole range of sciences, a reference to a book more than a hundred years old, as an authority, would be regarded as absurd. Judging from such facts, we may conclude with tolerable certainty that our great-great-grandchildren will regard our choicest wisdom, moldering on their shelves, merely as curious rubbish. Prudence if not modesty should make us cautious about verdicts on our ancestors, even though they did believe in magic, witches, alchemy, astrology, and the portents of the sky. It is more than probable that there was some common sense at the bottom of these notions; that they were founded more or less on observation and experience. Certain very recent theories and discoveries lend fresh color to this view. In fact, it is not too much to say that science-the stareyed science of the present hour-the science of the polariscope and the spectroscope, of atoms and molecules, of statistics and the Signal Service Bureau - is actually leading back to us, in new garb, some of the ancient beliefs that were cast out with so much contumely.

Take, as an instance, astrology. At first thought, with our present knowledge, we

promptly reject the notion that the stars at their enormous distances from us can influence earthly affairs. Yet we admit that the attraction of gravity is communicated over the abyss of 2,800,000,000 miles that lies between Neptune and the sun. This influence has long been recognized in the tides of ocean; of late years the fact of similar but much greater effects in our atmosphere have been ascertained. The body of air that surrounds us is far more unstable than water; a slight change in its density at any point, starts a wide-spreading train of consequences. A wave, a tide, a movement of the air, may be to the earth beneath it a storm, a cyclone, a devastating hurricane. It is noticeable that the influence that astrologers claimed for the heavenly bodies proceeded not especially from the fixed stars, but from the planets. It was said to be exercised particularly at their conjunctions; that is, ween the in a straight line. If, now, we concede that the attraction of gravity of a planet can produce a disturbance in our atmosphere, it is manifest that a commotion would be most likely to take place at the periods of conjunction, when the forces proceeding from the planet were added to or subtracted from those of the sun, just as spring tides and neap tides in the ocean result from the sun's power being added to or

taken from that of the moon. Great storms, rained harvests, and the social and political convalsions that thence ensued, may have been, however, only a part of the consequences of barometric changes. The late Prof. Lyell was among the numerous advocates of the theory that changes in the pressure of the atmosphere, by influencing the confined gases in strata below the surface of the ground, give rise to earthquakes. Numerous comparisons of records yet to be made will be needed for full support to this theory; but already many remarkable coincidences have been noted. As an instance, it is stated that the great earthquake at Hong Kong last Fall gave its most violent throb, stopping all the public clocks, at the very moment when the anemometer recorded the fiercest blast of wind of that terrible night. Collateral evidence on this subject has been found in a comparison between records of weather and of mining explosions. The result for England in 1873 indicated that 58 per cent of the explosions of that year were connected with barometric, and 17 per cent with thermometric changes. Upon no one point in the matter of dispel-

ling popular superstitions have scientific men been more persistent and successful than in respect to comets. First, their dangerousness as portents was set aside by a physical conception of them as masses of matter. Then the chances of a comet striking the earth were shown to be exceedingly few, although such a collision at the close of the last century was much discussed as a possibility. A favorite notion was that this would be the means provided for the final destruction of the world by fire. Then came a variety of evidence that comets were altogether of a thin and vaporous matter. Astronomers saw stars through their densest parts. Among Jupiter's satellites, a comet became entangled, and while its own path was utterly deranged, they moved on unshaken in their orbits. But now, after we have had the comet resolved into a harmless vapor, and identified it with the will-o'-the-wisp that floats over decaying marshes, the theory associated with Schiaperelli's name, breaks in upon our serenity. It is shown that immense trains of stony meteorites follow, if they do not constitute comets. Very substantial entities are these bolides and aerolites. Some of the most approved observations last year, on Coggia's comet, showed for it, at least in part, such a constitution. From another field of research comes, in sevtures by that amount, a Sinking Fund is a do. He has also concluded that his days are eral different forms, evidence that the sun is surrounded by an immense ring of meteoric bodies. Any disturbing influence exercised upon this ring would be reflected in great changes of the sun's atmosphere, even if-which is not improbable-some portion of the meteoric masses might dash in upon it. Sudden convulsions in the sun's atmosphere are followed by great commotions in our own; and it seems not at all improbable that all this train of disturbance might follow the near approach of a comet to the sun. Again: recent discovery tends to prove the

unity of the forces that govern matter. That there should be a strong suspicion of a similar unity in matter itself, seems natural. New evidences favoring this notion have been brought forward even within a twelvemonth by an eminent student of the spectroscope. It is now generally conceded that differences in the quality of substances are frequently mere divergence in the mode of motion of their atoms. It is not a very long step from this conception, to suppose that there is but one sort of atoms, and that all the differences of substances have originated in changes of the motions and combinations of their atomschanges impressed in the case of the sixty-odd elements, during the intense heat of the nebulous epoch of the solar system. But if we take this step we must no longer fling derision on the alchemist who hoped by the fires of his laboratory to transmute the baser into the nobler metals, saying, as did Basil Valentine, therefore think most diligently about this; often bear in mind, observe, and comprehend, that all minerals and all metals together in the same time and after the same fashion "and of one and the same principal "matter, are produced and generated." our chemists ever evolve a heat greatly exceeding that of the electric arc, they may again be seeking the transmutations of the alchemists. If our students of statistics and meteorology prove the connection between planetary influences and mundane disorders, we shall have a new race of astrologers. The students of the spectroscope may yet prove to us that when a comet fired the length of Ophiuchus huge, he did actually from his horrid hair shake tornadoes, earthquakes and unfavoring seasons, if not pestilence and war. But while a tardy justification for the papal bull against the wanderer of the sky may thus be afforded, it will require almost a reversal of the argument to defend the wine-grower's faith in the excellence of the vintage of a comet year. Among the Charities which have held their ground

throughout the growth and development of the city there are few older or more esteemed than the 'Women's Prison Association." It removed last year into its new and more commodious quarters in Second-ave., and its Thirtieth Annual Report. just published, shows that its means of usefulness are continually extending. It is, as most of our readers know, an independent organization, and takes charge of released female prisoners who would otherwise become a burden to the city, or fall back into vicious courses. The managers have fall back into vicious courses. The managers have received at the "Home" during the year 815 released prisoners, of whom they have sent to service the Republican cancers, there being no opposing candidate, andraiso every Republican vote in the Legislature

230, to friends 12, to hospital 17; 27 have provided for themselves, and only 18 have left without permission. The treasurer's report is annexed, which shows how closely and economically the sums intrusted to this excellent Charity are expended.

PERSONAL.

Gen. John C. Fremont bas decided to take up his permanent residence in Virginia City, Nevada. President Chamberlain of Bowdoin College, it is reported, will present his resignation at the next meeting of the Board of Overseers. It will be accepted, and Prof. Young of the College is most likely to be his

The Illinois Legislature has again disappointed public expectation by defeating an appropriation for the completion of a monument to the memory of Stephen A. Doughas. The bill passed the Senate, but Stephen A. Doughes. The as defeated to the House.

Col. Forney, according to The Philadelphia Times, will return from his foreign trip early in July and resume the editorial charge of the Press. He comes back at the carnest request of the Administration party, which doesns his leadership of great importance in the next campaigs.

The Rev. Thomas K. Baecher attended a social party of a Fire Engine Company in Elmira, recently, and made a speech to the assemblage. He said his father was a good if filer, and he did not think it wrong to dance, provided the pressure was not abused by keeping into nours to the detriment of good health.

Dr. Manning, who was one of the new Cardinals appointed at the Consistory held in Rome on the 15th inst., addressed a few words to those who were with him when he received the official intimation of his promotion. It was, he said, more grateful to him to receive this promotion in these days of the Coursel's difficulties and struggles than it would have been in the time of her prosperity, and he could not doubt that the Cauren would recover all she had lost and finnity triumph over all her enemies.

The article on New-York in the Revue des Denz Mondes, by M. Simonin, has just been transinted for Appletons' Journal. The following is its reference to Mr. Greeiey: "If The Herald is the happy rival of The London Times, THE TRIBUNE has no rival in the United States for the man'y bearing, the seriousness, and honesty of its editorship. The late Mr. Horaco Greeley, who was a distinguished agriculturist, as well as accomplished journalist, and also the meaneressfol rival of Gen. Grant at the last Presticulturing the state of the meaneressfol rival of Gen. Grant at the last Presticulturing the Manager of the Grant of the Committee of the Manager of the Manage United States for the manty bearing, the seriousness,

In a recent lecture in London Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne, who is writing the life of John Locke, gave an account of some unpublished treatises by the great philosopher which he has discovered, and read from them a number of very interesting passages bearing upon the subject of religious liberty. The first set of extracts was from what seems to be a very remarkable essay, written about the year 1660 (while Looke was a student at Oxford), and entitled "Reflections upon the Roman Commonwealth," in which, going back to ancient institutions for some better model for national organization than either Charles I, or Cromwell could develop, he commended the political system started by the mythical Romains and improved upon by his successors. After describing another treatise written by Locks soon after the restoration of Charles II, and having special reference to the ecclesiastical changes thereby occasioned, the fecturer spike of an important "Essay Concerning Toleration," written about 28 years before Locke's well Enown "Lotters on Toleration," and differing from them in method, though not in spirit. Controverting, in very strong terms, the claim to toleration of all persons using a closk of religion for political or other purposes, he philosopher saves: "When men herd themselves into companies with distinctions from the public, and a stricter confederacy with those of their own denomination and party than their other fellow-subjects, whether the distinctions he religious or relicious is matters not, otherwise than as the time of religion are stronger and the protence fairer, and apter to draw pur-Commonwealth," in which, going back to ancient inmatters not, otherwise than as the ties of religion are stronger and the pretenses fairer, and apter to draw par-tisans, and therefore the more to be suspected and toe more heedfully to be watened—when, I say, any such distinct party is grown or growing so appeared as to more headfully to be watehed—when, I say, any such distinct party is grown or growing so numerous as to appear dangerous to the magistrate, and seem visitify to threaten the peace of the State, the magistrate ought to use all ways either of policy or power that san be convenient to lessen, break, and suppress the party, and so prevent the mischief."

Washington, March 28 .- Brig.-Gen. A. E. Shiras, Commissary-General of Subsistence, who has been seriously ill for some days past with an attack of eryspelas in the head, was somewhat better to-night, although his physicians have but little hope for his re-

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Col. Fred. D. Grant, was has been spending the Winter here with his wife, will leave on Monday or Tuesday for New-York, and thence to Cincago, where he will resume his duties on the staff of Geo. Sheridan. The President and Mrs. Grant will accompany them as far as New-York.

Not a single Democratic journal in the State supports Speaker McGuire in his opposition to Gov. Triden. They are all agreed in condemning his course as abourd and subdidal.

Congressman Garfield will speak in Coanectient this week for the Republican ticket, and Scontor MacDonald of Indiana and Col. F. A. Conkling of this State will take the stump for the Democrats. This is the last week of the canvass, and both sides are pr ing to make the most of it.

Senator Oglesby made a tremendous noise in Connecticut last week, but that it was morely all wind may be inferred from the following burst of wisdom at New-Haven: "Don's suppose I am talking about finances because I know anything, or think you do, because I don't. I have been studying for a year, and, if I know any more about it than whea I began, way, you may shoot me."

The Ohio Republican leaders held a consultation at Columbus last week, when the choice of a candidate for Governor was discussed. The meeting disclosed an unexpected amount of opposition to the nomination of ex Scustor Wade, and showed that ex-Gov. Noyes was the favorite. But as he unqualifiedly declined to stand, a further canvassing of opinions showed that Congressman James Murroe of the XVIII.a District was the second choice. It was declined to good the State Convention on June 2.

The Interior Department could not get the Senate to appoint a Special Committee to go out to the Indian country during the Summer, and make a report that would show that the Indians were plaing to their lands given up to the railroad companies, but it could have a Special Commissioner and it has got him. Ex-Congressman Snauks of Indiana, who was left out in the cold by his constituents last Fall, has been appointed Special Commissioner to visit the Indians, at a sainty of \$10 a day and expenses paid. He expenses to find enough to do to keep nim basy for a year.

Congressman Lamar of Mississippi told a reporter of The Atlanta Herald recently, that he did not regard the New-Hampshire election as an indication of a returning Republican ascendency in national polities. He thinks that if the opposition to the Administration can be harmourzed on a platform that shall ignore all minor considerations, there will be no difficulty in electing either Charles Francis Adams or Judgo Davis of the Supreme Court, or possibly Senators Thurman or Bayard, or Gov. Hendricks. On the third-term subject he said: "I thruk Grant will try a third term. I think that he is now a candidate for renomination. An immense effort will be made to defeat him in the nom-nating convention, but this I have no idea can be done. We may count pretty certainly on having Grant to ran against in the Centennial canvass." Senator Johnson has one enthusiastic admirer

of his recent speech. The Cincinnati Enquirer calls alm "the man of the people," and adds: "Since the days of Col. Thomas H. Beaton and Stephen A. Dougles, the Democracy have had no man in the Senate of the United States who, in the discussion of political questions, has spoken with the vigor, the eloquence or true oratorical fire that characterized the effort of ex-President Audrew Johnson on Monday. We have had many strong and able men there, but their speeches have been more lawvertike than statesmanlike. The speech of the ex-President-his denunciation of the tyranny of Grantreads like the excoriations by Demosthenes of the Grecian dictator, Pailip of Macedon. Andrew Johnson bas risen to the hight of the occasion. He has not minced his phrases. In thoughts that breathe and words that his pirases. In thoughts that breathe and words that burn he has spoken the truth before the parasites of power. Andrew Johnson has sounded the keynoic that has struck the heart of the people. Let his Democratic colleagues follow the example and charge home upon the public enemy."

Taat eminent patriot and statesman, Senator George E. Spencer of Alabama, is likely to have trouble before the expiration of his term in 1878. A committee of the Alabama Legislature has begun to investigate the manner of his election in 1872, and it is charged that they will have no trouble in proving that money was freely used. Speaking of the investigation, The Montgomery Advertiser says: "If there is any sense of justice in the majority in the United States Senate, such evidence will be laid before them as will induce them to promptly unseat Senator Spencer." Mr. Spencer has written a letter concerning the charges against him, in which he says: "In reply to this false accusation made by the Secession Democracy.